

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 15th May 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.		1894.		
	Monthly.							
1	Hálat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Muhammad Hussain, Khán.	For	Apl. ...	10th	May ...	1,000 copies.
2	Káyasth Samáchar ...	Ditto ...	Awadh Bihári Lál, M.A.	For Apl. & May ...		16th	" ...	237 "
3	Tahsib-ul-Akhlaq ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-din.	"	May ...	11th	" ...	"
	Bi-monthly.							
4	Indian Reformer ...	Lucknow ...	Rám Náráyan Varmá	1st	May ...	11th	May ...	"
5	Khurashaid-i-Nánpará ...	Nánpára (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	"	" ...	14th	" ...	"
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Khid Ali ...	12th	May ...	12th	May ...	375 copies.
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amín-ul-din ...	20th Apl. & 1st May,		"	" ...	45 "



No	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Weekly.—(continued).								
				1894.		1894.		
8	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	12th	May	14th	May ...	225 copies.
9	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukh-abad).	Bhaggró Khán ...	10th	"	13th	"	200 "
10	Mudd-i-Kam ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán. ...	"	"	"	"	100 copies.
11	Nádir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	"	"	14th	"	40 "
Weekly.								
12	Akhbár-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	8th	May ...	10th	May ...	65 "
13	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	2nd & 9th	"	10th & 13th	"	660 "
14	Ana-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Saróp ...	12th	"	13th	"	625 "
15	Ásá ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	11th	"	"	"	200 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	8th	"	12th	"	400 "
17	Dabába-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	5th & 12th	"	10th & 14th	"	250 "
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisám Ahmad ...	8th	"	12th	"	500 "
19	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá ...	9th	"	11th	"	300 "
20	Káramah ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb... ..	10th	"	13th	"	275 "
21	Káráth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnáráyan Varmá ..	11th	"	12th	"	500 "
22	Matla-i-Nár ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	12th	"	15th	"	45 "
23	Manj-i-Narbada ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	1st, 8th, & 16th Apl.	"	11th, 12th & 14th May	"	200 "
24	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	7th	May ...	10th	May ..	435 "
25	Naiyar-i-Kam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	"	"	14th	"	300 "
26	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Báth-ullah Khán ...	11th	"	15th	"	223 "
27	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur ...	Avatár Krishna ...	8th	"	12th	"	275 "
28	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ..	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	7th	"	10th	"	450 "
29	Nisám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	9th	"	12th	"	250 "
30	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	7th	Apl.	13th	"	163 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	10th	May ...	"	"	350 "
32	Qaisar Punch ...	Ballia ...	Mirza Ághá Hasan...	2nd	"	10th	"	"
33	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	8th	"	11th	"	375 copies.
34	Riás-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisám Ahmad ...	"	"	12th	"	350 "
35	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	12th	"	15th	"	150 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	6th	"	12th	"	410 "
37	Táti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	8th	"	11th	"	570 "
38	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	10th	"	"	"	"
Daily.								
39	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasád ...	10th to 15th May	"	10th to 15th May	"	508 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	8th & 11th May	"	11th & 12th May	"	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Weekly.								
41	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	7th	May ...	10th	May ...	104 copies.
42	Prayág Samáshar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth Tiwári, ...	10th	"	13th	"	500 "
43	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kahyá Chálak Dán...	7th	"	11th	"	65 "
Daily.								
44	Hindustán ...	Kálá kankar (Partabgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla ...	9th to 13th May	"	10th to 14th May	"	500 copies.
HINDI-URDU.								
Weekly.								
45	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	11th	May ...	13th.	May ...	450 copies (including 243 copies taken by Government).
Bi-weekly.								
46	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ..	Mahávír Prasád ...	11th & 14th Apl.	"	12th	"	100 copies.
MARATHI.								
Weekly.								
47	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	9th	May ...	12th	May ...	350 copies.
MARATHI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
48	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan	7th	May ...	10th	May ...	275 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, states that the Khedive of Egypt is a clever but hot-tempered prince and is always anxious to release his country from British occupation. Though it is not long since he returned from Constantinople, he again intends to pay visits to Austria, France, England and Turkey. Whatever might be the professed object of these visits, it is evident that the Khedive is not satisfied with his present condition, and is desirous of administering the affairs of Egypt without British interference. But it is no easy matter for him to shake off the British yoke, as he can receive no help from the European powers which, from selfish motives, are endeavouring to alienate him from the English. He should remember that British influence will always be supreme in Egypt, and that the withdrawal of the British army is simply out of the question, at least for a long time to come.

Khedive of Egypt.

Azād.  
11th May 1894.

2. The same paper thanks those English politicians who have suggested the admission of Indian chiefs to the British House of Lords, but expects no great practical good from the measure. In the first place, the House of Lords is getting into the bad books of English politicians, and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone himself made an attack on it before his retirement. Secondly, there are few Indian princes who are qualified by their education and character to sit in the House, and therefore there is reason to fear that their admission might do more harm than good. Thirdly, the affairs of their own states would suffer from their long absence. Hence, if the British nation is really desirous of having some native members in Parliament, the Indian population should be empowered to send some representatives to the House of Commons.

Question of admission of Indian chiefs to the British House of Lords.

Azād.  
11th May 1894.

3. The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 10th May, refers to an anonymous letter which the editor has lately received. It was posted at Chaukhamba, Benares, and bears no signature, but the words "Manager of the Benares Arya Samaj" are written at the end. The writer states that Englishmen will abandon this country within the next two years through fear of Russia, plundering the people at the time of their departure. The natives possess neither wealth nor power at present, and have to rely entirely on Providence. Gentlemen ought to adopt measures with a view to avert the impending calamity. Evidently the letter is the work of an enemy to the Arya Samaj; his object being to bring that Samaj into difficulty. The readers are asked in the letter to consult the *Patrá* or the *Hindī almanac*, but the members of the Arya Samaj do not believe in astrology; and therefore the reference to the *Patrá* is a strong internal proof that the writer of the letter is not a member of the Samaj. The editor would not be surprised if copies of the letter were sent by the writer to a large number of men. But the people should not be frightened at all; the British Government being strong enough to hold its own against any invader. The Magistrate of Benares should, however, keep an eye on the proceedings of the religious associations there.

Circulation of an anonymous seditious letter.

PRAYÁG SAMĀCHĀR.  
10th May 1894.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for April, states that as the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code is under consideration, the Government of India should avail itself of the occasion to curtail the powers of the Magistrates and the Police. Young and unexperienced Magistrates, who know little of the thoughts, customs and manners of the people, are invested with first class powers. Their heads being turned by power, they are guilty of most arbitrary proceedings. Undue partiality is shown by them to prostitutes who appear before them as complainants. They readily issue warrants of arrest against any persons in utter disregard of their social position, and the result is that the people are getting extremely dissatisfied with British rule and are anxiously awaiting the advent of the Russians. The provisions regarding the issue of warrants of arrest in the Criminal Procedure Code require to be amended. A warrant of arrest

Issue of warrants of arrest by Magistrates.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
APRIL 1894.



should not be issued in the first instance against any well-to-do and respectable person charged with any offence short of murder. Such men cannot be so foolish as to run the risk of losing all their property by making themselves scarce on the receipt of a summons. A Joint Magistrate at Allahabad has issued a warrant of arrest against a landholder, who belongs to a high family and owns a good deal of property, in a petty case. The *Hálat-i-Hind* expresses disapproval of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to make landowners responsible for riots in their villages, and observes that the measure will prove a fresh engine of oppression and extortion in the hands of the police.

HÁLAT-I-HIND,  
April 1894.

5. The *Hálat-i Hind* (Allahabad), for April, condemns the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in the execution of Civil Court decrees as a barbarous custom which has ceased to exist in Europe. No judgment-debtor should be imprisoned until the decree-holder declares on oath and proves to the satisfaction of the Court, that he has money, though not house or landed property, which he is concealing to avoid payment. Again some dishonest traders in large towns such as Bombay, Allahabad, Lucknow, &c., obtain *ex parte* decrees from the Small Cause Courts by instituting false suits against persons living at distant places, owing to the inability of the latter to appear before the Courts on the dates fixed for the hearing of the suits. In order to check the evil it is necessary to order such suits to be instituted at places where the defendants reside.

Imprisonment of judgment-debtors and certain classes of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts.

HÁLAT-I-HIND,  
April 1894.

6. The same paper for April, referring to the Bakr-I'd riots of last year, says that one of the causes of those disturbances was the negligence of District Magistrates in keeping themselves informed of the sentiments and feelings of the people as expressed through the medium of local vernacular newspapers. They read with avidity English newspapers like the *Pioneer* and the *Daily news* which furnish little information on the subject. Editors of vernacular newspapers labour under many difficulties. If they venture to bring to light the misdeeds of a Government officer, a long time must elapse before the information reaches the ears of Government through the weekly reports of the Government Reporter, and is forwarded to the local authorities for investigation. By that time the popular excitement generally subsides, and no evidence may be forthcoming. To save themselves from the charge of negligence, the District Magistrates not only try to screen the faults of their subordinates; but use their best efforts to bring into difficulty the editor, who supplied the information to Government through his paper. These and other such evils result from the neglect of Magistrates to read the vernacular newspapers of their districts. Sir Charles Crosthwaite would do well to insist on the due observance of Government Circular No. 50(A) of 1878, issued by Sir Alfred Lyall, directing District Magistrates to purchase and read the vernacular papers of their respective districts.

Neglect of District Magistrates to peruse vernacular newspapers published in their respective districts.

HÁLAT-I-HIND,  
April 1894.

7. The same paper, for April, complains that the *Sarishtadars* of Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts are mostly men of very inferior education who have risen from low posts. They do not know how to address the persons with whom they have to correspond in their official capacity. They betray their ignorance and rudeness of behaviour by making an invidious distinction between the editors of English and Vernacular newspapers. To the former they send dockets, and to the latter *hukamnâmas* (orders).

Sarishtadars of Courts of Magistrates and Collectors.

HÁLAT-I-HIND,  
April 1894.

8. The same paper, for April complains that it is believed that many Judges and Magistrates in these provinces hold trials with closed doors. Manifestly, the practice is opposed to law. The public has free access to the High Court. But some District Judges are so sensitive that even the cry of a small bird is intolerable to them. Such men are by no means fitted for the posts of District and Sessions Judges. They might be employed as Secretaries to Government or Private Secretaries to Lieutenant Governors.

Exclusion of the public from their Courts by some Judges and Magistrates.



9. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for April, complains that at Allahabad the

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the police at Allahabad.

people are at the mercy of the police over whom the Magistrate and other authorities appear to exercise no control, and observes that the case of Sheoparsan Singh, a chaprasi in the office of the Board of Revenue, and the cases of some Pasis living on the other side of the Ganges, clearly show the arbitrary proceedings of the police. It is to be regretted that the district officers are over anxious to maintain the prestige of the police; the result being that innocent men are convicted and punished.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
April 1894.

10. The same paper, for April, complains that the Cantonment Magis-

A case of lurking house-trespass, Allahabad.

trate of Allahabad has convicted some men under section 456 of the Penal Code, who were charged by a prostitute with having entered her house at night in a drunken state and knocked at the door. They were not allowed to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. Had they been European soldiers, they would have escaped scot-free. The case will be a great encouragement to prostitutes, who will be able to levy blackmail from respectable men by threatening to bring a charge under section 456.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
April 1894.

11. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th May, is at a loss to

Cow-protection agitation in Behar.

understand why no orders have yet been issued for the despatch of troops to Behar to maintain peace on the occasion of the next Bakr I'd, although different kinds of rumours calculated to cause anxiety are prevalent. Trees over a large area have been secretly marked with mud; pictures of kine on which the figures of gods are marked are circulated in large numbers; men are to be found going from village to village and begging alms for the protection of kine; and so forth.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR,  
8th May 1894.

12. The same paper, referring to a notice published in the *Pioneer*

Publication of an objectionable notice in the *Pioneer* regarding the sale of a cow.

by some man to the effect that the Gorakshini Sabha had better buy his cow which has ceased to give milk, otherwise she will be killed for food. Nothing could be more objectionable than the publication of such a notice, and the editor censures the *Pioneer* for giving a place to it in its columns. Had any Musalman newspaper given publicity to such a notice, a loud clamour would have been raised against it.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR,  
8th May 1894.

13. The same paper, referring to the society established for the aid of dis-

Need for reform of Jail management.

charged prisoners by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, expresses approval of the scheme, but observes that several reforms are needed in the management of Jails with a view to improve the character of the convicts. The exercise of undue severity only gives the Jail officers an opportunity for practising extortion, and turns even good men into hardened criminals. The importance of giving technical education to convicts cannot be over-estimated. The prisoners belonging to respectable classes of the community should be kept separate from habitual criminals; latrines should be provided with screens; and arrangements should be made for moral lectures being delivered to prisoners.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR  
8th May 1894.

14. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*, (Moradabad), of the 12th May, states that several

A carriage-driver shot by a European soldier at Rawalpandi.

natives have lately been killed by Europeans, but that the acquittal of the murderer in each case is a foregone conclusion. A carriage-driver has been shot dead by a European soldier at Rawalpandi. The uniform discharge of European soldiers in such cases on one pretext or another cannot fail to encourage them to kill natives without the least hesitation. When will Government realize the gravity of the evil?

HÁMID-UL-AKHBÁR  
12th May 1894.

15. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, in commenting on the

Acquittal of the European soldier accused of killing a native beggar at Bareilly.

acquittal of the European soldier charged with having shot a *fakír* at Bareilly, says that natives are every now and then murdered by European soldiers, and that in all such cases European jurors declare the

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
9th May 1894.



murderers "not guilty." Mr. Alston, the counsel for the defence in the case, said that the evidence of natives should not be believed, and urged that the accused could have no reason or motive for shooting the *fakir*. Perhaps Mr. Alston does not know that this is the very complaint of natives that they are shot like kites and crows without any reason or motive. In vain did Mr. Strachey urge that it was impossible that if natives endeavoured to wrest a gun from a European soldier, he should remain quiet and his comrade stand aloof as a silent spectator. Mr. Justice Blair, the presiding judge, while admitting that the evidence for the prosecution was unshaken and trustworthy and that the charge against the accused was proved acquitted the soldier, because he did not consider it necessary to disagree with the jury, who considering the statement of the accused himself as true and those of the native witnesses for the prosecution as false, gave a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." A man is shot dead in an open field: the accused admits that the deceased is shot by his gun: and the Judge thinks that the charge is proved. But the jury gives a verdict of "not guilty" and the murderer is let off. Is this justice or travesty of justice? It is surely cases like these which terribly shake the confidence of the public in British justice and impartiality. It would have been far better, had the case been hushed up and the relatives and friends of the murdered man not put into the witness-box and condemned as liars. In the face of such clear and trustworthy evidence the *Pioneer* does not venture to say that the charge against the soldier was not proved. But it says that the Native Press which vehemently opposed the abolition of the jury system is not justified in finding fault with the jury. The remarks of the *Pioneer* are altogether irrelevant, as it was never proposed to abolish the jury system among Europeans. The *Pioneer* is of opinion that no European juror in Upper India can give credence to the evidence of natives. Where there are discrepancies the evidence is not regarded as trustworthy; and where there are none, the witnesses are said to have been tutored. Under these circumstances it is evident that the natives cannot get justice in mixed cases. The imposition of additional taxes on the natives of India for the benefit of English weavers and the miscarriages of justice in such cases are very likely to shake the confidence of the public in the impartiality of the British Government, and the consequences of this cannot but be deplorable.

HÁMID-UL AKHBÁR.  
12th. 4 May 1894

16. The *Hámid-ul Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, referring to the case of O'Hara who was hanged at Poona, observes that if he had been hanged in connection with the Dum Dum murder case, the lives of two Europeans who were subsequently shot by him at Poona would have been

Execution of O'Hara at Poona.

saved. At the time of his execution he advised his comrades to refrain from the use of liquor, but his advice is not likely to have any effect. If he had advised them to refrain from shooting natives, he would have done some good.

ALWAQT.  
9th May 1894.

17. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 9th May, states that the Commissioner of Gorakhpur does not insist on applications for copies of papers being presented by the petitioners in person. A man can send an application by post to a legal practitioner who can present it to the Court. Moreover, the date fixed for the hearing of an appeal is communicated to the appellant as well as the respondent. Both these practices, which save the people a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble, might be adopted by other Courts in these provinces with advantage. Again the editor refers to the difficulties to which men, especially those who live at a considerable distance, are exposed in obtaining refunds from Courts and urges that refunds may be remitted by the Post-Office Money-Orders to the men to whom they are due; the Money-Order commission and all other expenses being of course deducted.

Grant of refunds by Courts and some other matters.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
8th MAY 1894.

18. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 8th May, on the authority of a correspondent at Bisauli, in the Budaun District, complains that there is an official there who is very corrupt and a great debauchee, and observes that, if such officials cannot be dismissed, they should be located

A corrupt official at Bisauli, Budaun.



at the headquarters of districts where they might be under the control of their superiors.

19. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, advises the new District Magistrate of Moradabad not to make an inquiry, especially through the police, regarding any charges brought against a private gentleman or Government official in an anonymous petition. Such an inquiry necessarily tends to bring that gentleman or official into disrepute, while the writer of the petition being unknown is quite safe from punishment. All anonymous petitions should be torn up as such.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
12th May 1894.

20. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, refers to two letters, which the editor has lately received, and in which the writers complain that the Tahsildar of Malihabad ill-treats those men who, he thinks, were enemies to his brother who was formerly employed in the same Tahsil, and also accuse him of some irregularities.

HINDUSTANI.  
9th May 1894

21. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, states that the police inquire from every man who put up at a sarai, his name, profession, object of his journey, and so forth; entering all these particulars into a register kept for the purpose. The practice had better be extended to hotels where natives of bad character have lately begun to put up to elude the surveillance of the police.

TUTI-I-HIND.  
8th May 1894.

22. The *Mauj-i-Narbada* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th April, received on the 14th May, complains that contraband opium is largely smuggled into Hoshangabad from the neighbouring Bhopal and Indore States, and observes that this is the reason why the sale of right to sell opium in that district does not fetch more than two thirds the amount it did before, as will, at once, be perceived from a comparison of the amounts for the last five years. The excise officials and the police should be on the alert and check smuggling, as was done by Maulvi Abdul Rahim, the late excise Darogha. The Deputy Commissioner should give his attention to the matter and save the Government treasury from loss.

MAUJ-I-NARBADA.  
16th April 1894.

23. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, publishes a letter received from the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan of Aligarh, who adverting to the comments of the *Hindustani* on his article on the poverty of Musalmans (see paragraphs 27 and 10 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers, Nos. 16 and 17 of 1894 respectively), observes that the word "cobblers" in his article was not intended to apply to the whole Hindu community. What he meant was that if the Musalmans did not mend their ways they would have to carry the shoes even of the cobblers or shoe-makers.

HINDUSTANI.  
9th May 1894.

24. The *Mauj-i-Narbada* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th April, received on the 14th May, says that the editor has received some letters which show that the Damoh district has been threatened by a severe famine. One head-load of ears yields between five and ten tolas of wheat. One of the letters narrates a very gruesome tale. One cultivator of the Kurmi caste, who had a wife and seven children returned home in the evening with a load of ears, which on being threshed out by his wife yielded only five tolas of grain, and she burst into tears. The man endeavoured to console her and told her to dispose of all their property, feeding the family from the proceeds of the sale as long as possible. He asked her to kindle the fire, offering to fetch grain from the bazar for a meal. But being over-powered by grief at the wailing and crying of his children from starvation, he committed suicide by strangulation. It may be hoped Government will make immediate arrangements for the relief of the sufferers.

MAUJ-I-NARBADA.  
16th April 1894.



*Āzād.*  
11th May 1894.

25. A correspondent of the *Āzād* (Lucknow) of the 11th May, is afraid that owing to the very unsatisfactory condition of the late crop, the cultivators and the small land-holders in Bara Banki, will not be able to pay the rent and revenue instalments. If coercion were used, the cultivators would abandon their holdings and the land-holders would be deprived of all their property. Sir Charles Crosthwaite should come to the rescue and order the grant of advances, so that the peasantry might be able to tide over their difficulties.

*NAJM-UL-AKHBĀR.*  
11th May 1894.

26. The *Najm-ul-Akhabār* (Etawah), of the 11th May, regrets that Babu Nilratan Banarji, Assistant Surgeon, Etawah, has been transferred to Partabgarh. The residents of Etawah held a large meeting and resolved to send a telegram and a memorial to Government praying that the Babu might be retained at Etawah. If doctors are appointed for the benefit of the public, there is no reason why no regard should be paid to the wishes of the people. The editor hopes that Government will grant the prayer of the citizens of Etawah and will not deprive them of the services of such an able and popular physician.

*ZAMĀNAH.*  
10th May 1894.

27. A correspondent of the *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 10th May, expresses disapproval of the compulsory retirement of Maulvi Abdul Aziz, late Subordinate Judge at Sultanpur, and observes that he was still both physically and mentally fit for work and was recommended for extension of service by Mr. Blennerhassett, the late District Judge of Rai Bareilly.

*TOHFA-I-HIND.*  
6th May 1894.

28. A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th May, complains that Kazi Shams-ud-din, Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar at Rewari, Gurgaon, is frequently guilty of illegal proceedings. Lately when one Lala Shivagopal presented a document for registration, the Sub-Registrar threw away the paper, abused the Lala and told him that the paper would not be registered until he paid him Rs. 5, over and above the fixed registration fee. The Lala has reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner.

*HĀLAT-I-HIND.*  
April 1894.

29. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for April, represents "April fool" as a man armed with a broom, ordering the Inspector-General of Police, a member of the Board of Revenue, the Judge of Allahabad, and others, to vacate their posts, and declaring that he desires to reform the Indian administration which has become rotten to the core. The European officers are now to be found as luxurious as was the ex-king of Oudh. Dancing and shooting are their chief pursuits; little interest being taken by them in promoting the welfare of the people. Scores of natives are kicked to death and no distinction made between the higher and lower classes. The criminal law of this country is almost cruel. The Anglo-Indians live on the fat of the land, and give a portion of the revenues to the Afghans. The famine fund is mis-appropriated; while the people are groaning under their heavy burdens and a large proportion of them putting up with insufficient quantities of food.

*ANIS-I-HIND.*  
12th May 1894.

30. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th May, complains that the management of the Landaura estate in the Saharanpur district is very unsatisfactory; both the widow Ranees being quite illiterate, and the Diwan an ordinary man on Rs. 75 a month. The estate should be placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a competent Diwan appointed on suitable pay, say on Rs. 400 or 500 a month. There is much room for increase in the revenues.

*DABIR-I-HIND.*  
20th April 1894.

31. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 20th April and 1st May, states that a young European severely beat a young native for some foolish act done by the latter or his comrades. The man died from the effects of the beating inflicted. The accused was prosecuted under section 323 of the



Penal Code, but acquitted by the Magistrate. The accused stated that he struck two other men with his open hand for their indulging in obscene language but, not the deceased, who was found lying on the ground on the dispersion of the crowd. The medical evidence attributed the death of the deceased to the congestion of blood in the brain. If the deceased or his comrades were guilty of misconduct, the accused should have prosecuted them; but was not justified in taking the law into his own hands. It is to be regretted that a man should be killed in a public street and that the murderer should not be brought to justice.

32. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, states that the Assistant Magistrate of Agra acquitted a Mr. Carson who was charged with having beaten a native servant to death.

HINDUSTANI.  
9th May 1894.

Acquittal of Mr. Carson, accused of causing the death of a native at Agra.

33. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 2nd May, complains that there are many quacks in Ballia, who are killing people by prescribing wrong medicine to them, and observes that they are guilty of culpable homicide or at least of cheating under section 417 of the Penal Code. No man should be allowed to practise medicine until he has been granted a certificate by some well-known physician.

KAISAR PUNCH.  
2nd May 1894.

Quacks in Ballia.

### III.—EDUCATION.

34. The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 11th May complains that although the examinations of schools in the North-Western Provinces are over, the text-books for the next session have not yet been fixed. The students do not know whether the old Readers of Mr. Nesfield will be retained or revised editions will be issued. It is to be regretted that text-books are changed almost every year in these provinces for the benefit of the authors. The editor suggests that permanent courses of studies for the various classes of the schools should be fixed.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
11th May 1894.

Text-books for the schools North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

35. The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 11th May, publishes the proceedings of a large meeting of Muhammadans at Cawnpore, held for the purpose of conferring turbans on such students of the Faiz-i-Am school as had completed their Arabic studies. The convocation commenced on 22nd April, and about 5,000 Musalmans of different religious sects were present at the first sitting. The arrangements for the reception of visitors from all parts of India made by Hafiz Hāhi Bakhsh, Merchant and Taluqdar, were quite satisfactory. Maulvi Lutf-ullah was voted to the chair, and after the recitation of some verses from the Koran, the proceedings commenced. The annual report of the Faiz-i-Am School was read out which compared the income and expenditure of the present year with those of the previous years. The report showed that students from all parts of India were educated at Cawnpore; some of them being sons of the leading members of the Muhammadan community. Regret was expressed that there was no good Boarding House connected with the school, and the manager was justified in saying that for want of a Boarding House he was unable to look after the morals of the students as closely as he ought to have done. The report being read, the President wrapped turbans round the heads of the fourteen students who had completed their education, and granted them printed *sanads* (certificates), signed by learned maulvis. The meeting was a very grand one and was attended even by some Hindu gentlemen, who also contributed to the subscriptions raised for the school. In the afternoon a conference was held under the title of *Nadyat-ul-Ulama* (assembly of the learned). Among the chief speakers were Maulvi Shah Muhammad Husain of Allahabad, Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Shibli, Professor of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, Maulvi Saiyid Ghulam-ul-Hasnain Mujtahid and others. Two European clergymen who had come and taken their seats among the common visitors were allowed a place on the dais occupied by the Maulvis, for in the opinion of the President they were entitled to this distinction owing to their being learned in the Christian religion. Among the most important

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
11th May, 1894.

Convocation of Muhammadan Maulvis at Cawnpore.



resolutions passed by the *Nadyat-ul-Ulama* on 23rd and 24th April were the following (1) That managers of Musalman schools should always attend the annual meetings of the *Nadyat-ul-Ulama* or should send teachers of their schools as representatives. (2) That to secure harmony and uniformity, the various Musalman schools should be affiliated to any of the Central schools at Deoband, Cawnpore &c.; the latter being empowered to regulate the studies &c., in the schools subordinate to them. (3) That a sub-committee should be formed to consider the reforms needed in the present system of education. Seeing that Muhammadan priests of widely divergent views from all parts of India were assembled in one place, and that they passed some important resolutions with unanimity, the editor trusts that the *Nadyat-ul-Ulama* will eventually prove a very useful institution.

HINDUSTÁN.  
12th May 1894.

36. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 12th May, referring to the late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, complains that the questions set in Arithmetic were again rather too difficult, as was the case last year; and urges that grace marks should be given to the examinees in consequence.

#### IV.—RAILWAY.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR,  
10th May 1894.

37. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 10th May, on the authority of the *Times of India*, gives the particulars of a horrible outrage committed by the Station-Master at the Tadual Station which is situated between the Sholapur and Bijapur Stations. A woman who had a child in her arms and wore six or seven hundred rupees worth of jewellery, applied to the Station Master for a ticket; but she was put off on some pretext. On the departure of the train she was told to wait in a room until the arrival of the next train and she obeyed his order. He followed her armed with a sword, and accompanied by three or four men. She was required to surrender her ornaments, which she readily did. The villains then made her a proposal to which she firmly refused to agree. Threats being held out to her, she desired to go out for a few minutes leaving her child with them as a guarantee for her return. Walking out of the room she speedily closed the doors. In spite of all their entreaties and threats she did not open the doors, though they hacked her child into pieces. On the arrival of the goods train, the culprits were apprehended and sent to Bijapur in custody. Hundreds of such terrible outrages have been committed on unprotected native women on Indian Railways, but no effectual measures have yet been adopted by the Government of India to check the evil. Had the woman above referred to been a European, a profound sensation would have been created throughout this country and England. The Government should make an example of the miscreants and insist on a female guard, whether a native or a European, who should bear a good moral character, being attached to each passenger train. She should give every assistance to female passengers and protect them during their journey, and a privy should be provided in every carriage intended for their use. (The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th May, and several other newspapers notice the unfortunate incident).

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDUSTÁN.  
8th May 1894.

38. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, referring to a vernacular pamphlet, called the *Siraj-ul-Hind*, published by Sripati Sahai, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Mauránipur Dispensary, Jhansi district, praises the author for impressing upon his countrymen the importance of improving agriculture and other industries, but observes that his attacks on the advocates for political reform are unjust. How can a landholder be expected to spend money and labour on the improvement of land when he knows that after 30 years he will not be allowed to benefit by such improvement? How can Indian trade prosper when the interests of Indian traders are sacrificed to those of Lancashire? Hence, the necessity for political agitation is evident.



39. A writer in the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 12th May, regrets that the natives of India are very fond of articles of foreign manufacture, and do not support native industries. Though some articles of Indian manufacture are somewhat costly, they prove much cheaper in the long run, as they are more durable than foreign articles of the same kind. Unforeseen events may at any time suspend the commercial relations of India with England; and when such a contingency occurs, the natives of this country will be left in a very helpless condition if they suffer their home industries to die out from want of support. They will find no cloth to cover their body, no mills to press their sugar-cane, and their condition will be very pitiable indeed.

*ANIS-I-HIND.*  
12th May 1894.

40. A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th May, refers to two recent cases of dakaiti in the Saharanpur district. A gang of 50 dakaitis attacked seven carriages four miles from Saharanpur, early in the morning, and carried away three or four thousand rupees worth of jewellery and other property, wounding several men, two of whom are reported to have died. A girl was robbed of her jewellery worth Rs. 300, near Nakur.

*TOHFA-I-HIND.*  
6th May 1894.

41. The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th May, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a dakaiti was committed at Kajrauth in Iglas, Aligarh district, on the 3rd May, at night by a gang of 25 men who fired four shots. The village chaukidars gave little assistance to the villagers.

*MIHIR-I-NIMROZ.*  
7th May 1894.

42. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, refers to a dakaiti committed at the house of a Mahajan in Murkia, Agra district, and complains, that the female inmates of the house were much tortured by the robbers.

*NASIM-I-AGRA.*  
7th May 1894.

42. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 2nd May, states that crowds of Hindu cultivators, shop-keepers and oilmen have lately been found in Ballia begging alms; each man demanding 11 copper coins. It is believed that the different classes of the Hindu community have been told by Brahmans that if they raise money in the above manner and spend it in worship, they will enjoy an immunity from fires and epidemic diseases.

*QAISAR PUNCH.*  
2nd May 1894.

ALLAHABAD :  
The 21st May 1894.

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,  
} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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